EUROPE.

Papal Military Recruitments in the United States.

THE SULTAN'S PROGRESS IN REFORM

Free Trade or Protection in France and the Imperial Position.

The German mail steamship Germania, Captain hwensen, from Southampton on the 29th of May, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing eport in detail of our cable despatches dated to her

The Moniteur de l'Algèrie of the 12th May pub-shes a despatch of the Minister of War to the Govrnor General respecting a letter of the Archbisho of Algiers on the application of the funds intended for the relief of the necessitous Arabs. In reply igr. Lavigerie addressed to Marshal Niel a letter in

rhich he says:—

No, Monsieur le Ministre, a thousand times no. Not many respect do I desire, either by force, or contraint or persuasion to bring souls to a faith the first condition of which is to be free. And what I say here, Monsieur le Ministre, that have I exactly practised now for near a year towards our poor Arabs. Not one of those to whom I have furnished food, clothing and succor of all kinds has heard from me so from those who represent me a single word resembling either constraint or one of those shameful transactions in which the conscience of the poor is bought for a mouthful of bread. Eighteen centuries, Monsieur le Ministre, have now elapsed during which the Church has freely exercised in this world the right which I here claim for her, that of doing good. I venture to hope that it will be no longer desied to her in Algeria, and that the recent painful misunderstandings will be thus set

tober last to the 30th April 16,313 lots were taken. Their estimated value was ninety-two millions, but hey realized 125, being thirty-two more than was ex

horus for Alexandretta, to bring to Constantinople ne harem of Namik Pacha, which had slowly fol-

The Sultan of Turkey has taken the wise step of sarming the whole of the hodjas, or junior memre of the Ulema, of Stamboul. These enthusiaste may be said to represent the fiercest Mussulman ligotry of the capital, and are understood to have ne months ago provided themselves with arms on a scale of evidently combined completeness far be ad the requirements of ordinary theological equip-

May Sir H. Rawlinson asked the Secretary of State for Poreign Affairs whether he had had any infornation of a proposed renewal of Russian hostilities gainst Bokhara, and if so whether he could state he aim and object of such hostilities. Lord Stan-22d of April there is a statement that a small Russlar ce had been sent across the Bokharian frontier to to the population within the Russian territory. It is said that the force had been effectual for its object, and I am not aware that there have been any new

ROME.

North American Recruits-The Papal Enlist ments in the United States—Nationalities Represented in the Ranks—A Royal Bridal Party—Sunday Work—Duties of Plo Neno. ROME, May 23, 1868.

Your readers are aware that a certain number sers from the United States and Canada are eady in the Pope's service, wearing the Papal Zouave uniform. But as enthusiasm for the cause of the Church seems likely to induce great numbers ore of young men to engage in the same crusade, the government of his Holiness has deemed it adle to inform these volunteers upon what terms they will be received before they leave the New World

On the 21st inst. Cardinal Barnabo forwarded to the Catholic bishops in the United States a Latin cir-cular informing those prelates that the Holy Father had deigned to accept the offer they had made him of sending soldiers to recruit his army, but only on that these soldiers shall be sent out to Rome, maintained here for three years and then sent ops, or rather of the faithful who will contribute pecuniary offerings for the defence of the Holy See. The circular is very short. In it the Pope, through Cardinal Barnabo, recommends the bishops to defenders of the Apostolic Se become general of the Apostone Sec. 10 this chain circular is joined a prospectus in Italian from the Ministry of Arms (or War Office, as it would be termed in every other country), stating that the batalion of American volunteers is to be composed of not more than one thousand men, to be recruited in the Northern and Southern States: the men to be sail Cathelics, aged from eighteen to thirty years; that they are to bear the banner of the Holy See; that they must bring with them the funds necessary for their maintenance; that General Lewis is named Lieutenant Colonel of this corps and Mr. Randot

Major.

Tam informed that not more than 150,000 france have been subscribed as yet towards the formation and maintenance of the battalion of American volunteers; but no doubt the circular of Cardinal Barnabo, when published by the Catholic bishops of the United States in their respective dioceses, will arouse the plety of their parishoners to more ample donations, without which the Pontifical American battalion will never be paraded in the plazza of St. Peter's to receive the apostolic blessing of his Holisess.

The following is an exact statement of the different mationalities comprised in what may be termed his Holiness' orack corps:—French, 1,301; Belgians, 686; Dutchmen, 1,910; Romans and Pontifical subjects, 167; Modenese, 12; Neapolitans, 14; Tuscans, 6; Swiss, 19; Austrians, 7; Prussians, 87; Germans, 22; Spaniards, 32; Portuguese, 6; English, 50; Irish, 101; Sussians, 2; Poles, 12; South Sea Islander, 1; Maltese, 3; Americans, 14; Indian, 1; African, 1; Peruvian, 1; Mexican, 1; Circassian, 1; Canadians, 136—In all, 4,593. The Romans comprise the musicians of the several battalions of Zonaves, which explains the fact of there being so many of them in what is essentially a foreign corps.

Last night the Count of Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, arrived here with his bride, Donna Isabella, Infanta of Spain, to pay their respects to the Pope before proceeding to Switzerland and Vienna and to receive his blessing upon their union, the day selected for their marriage having been the 13th of May, in commemoration of Plo Nono's birth-day. Their royal highnesses arrived by sea at Civita Vecchia and will re-embark at the same port.

Sunday a select party, comprising the French Ambasador, was invited by the Plo Ostian Company to winces the commencement of the drainage of the law lands between the Tiber and Torre Palermo. In The following is an exact statement of the different

bassador, was invited by the Pio Ostian Company to witness the commencement of the drainage of the low lands between the Tiber and Torre Paiermo, in the territory of Ostia. The experiment succeeded perfectly, but torrents of rain rendered the day very unenjoyable. perfectly, but torrents of rain rendered the day very unenjoyable.

The other principal events of the week have been

The other principal events of the week have been the solemn audience granted on Monday to the new Cameriengo of the Holy Roman Church, Cardinal De Angelis, and the formal consignment to his Eminence of the rod of office by the Pope, the Insignia of a power only second to that of his Holiness, and which becomes sovereign at the denise of the Pontiff until the election of a new one.

Tuesday Pio Nono attended the funeral obsequies of the late quondam rebellious, but recently submissive Cardinal d'Andrea, over whose mortal spoils his Holiness performed the customary rites of absolution, covering with an apostolic benediction the memory of his momentary misdeeds.

Thursday the annual Pontifical high mass to celebrate Ascension Day was attended by the Supreme Pontifi, in full gala equipage. The irregular, but always picturesque piazza of St. John Lateran was crowded with spectators and applicants for the Pope's blessing and scramblers for the spiritual prizes of pienary indulgence, which, duly imparted in two formal buils, his Holiness threw down from the balcony above the grand portice of Pope Clement, secording to traditional custom.

The Free Trade Debate-Government Triomph—The Nation Must Advance—M. Thiers Excited—Pence or War—M. Rouher's Lapsus in Argument—Freedom of Conscience—The Dimenty with Tunis—The Maritime Expoattion—An American Killed at Chantilly.
PARIS, May 26, 1868.

The exciting debates at the Legislative Assembly on the commercial policy of France were closed most wiumpbantly by M. Rouher. Notwithstanding all M. Thiers' diplomacy it was the Minister of State, and not be, who had the last word. M. Rouher is more than a shade cleverer than M. Thiers. The facts brought forward by the Minister proved that the

liberal treaties between England and other States were the first steps made towards releasing France from bonds which have so long kept her down and made her so backward in commercial enter-prises. He then proceeded to demolish all the lifices of figures piled up by the protection leaders. After his able, calm and sober developments M. Pouver Quertier could but wipe his forehead; he even once left his bench, and on returning maintained that his figures were correct that he could prove them and would do so: but for unately he did not, for such statistics, prove nothing at a Parliamentary sitting, where the atten-tion of the members cannot follow long tariffs quiet and preliminary study. The tossing abo

or investigate numerical operations without some quiet and preliminary study. The tossing about of the customs millions from one orator to the other is futile where no reliable document is produced after investigation. M. Rouher therefore resumed his inquiry into the economic condition of the country, showing that the maintenance of the present tarims as they were established by the consent and concurrence of the Chamber was essential to the prosperity of trade. He was of opinion with M. Forcade de la Roquette, the Minister of Commerce, that French manufactures, agriculture and commerce had passed through a trying and temporary crisis, but that the new system would eventually be considered as one of the glories of the present regime.

M. Thiers became most excitable. His interruptions were frequent, and he was allowed to interruption were frequent, and he was allowed to interruption and the system would excitable. His interruption of the glories of the present regime.

M. Thiers became most excitable. His interruption, in fact, made another speech from him impossible. There was some foundation for his excitement on the whole. He had formerly predicted that the slightest diminution of the duties on woollen tissues would bring about the absolute rain of the French trade. He was now compelled to hear that the exportation of these articles had increased by one hundred and twenty millions yearly. It was worse when documents came to prove that the development given to French commerce had risen from 4,000,000,000,000f. in 1860 to 8,000,000,000 f. in 1860.

There certainly was not a weak point in M. Rouher's speech, but there was a depiorable lapsus. He ably refuted the accusation concerning the unprotected state of native industry; he answered complaints of halfway reforms; he energetically opposed the abolition of the treaties; he promised that the customs tariffs in the future should be inquired into by the Legislature and submitted to the appreciation of that body—this latter point is the only concession, in fact,

tion of peace and war.
This is the evil, as, in plainer terms, which of the two counsels are to predominate in the Cabinet that of the clergy and M. Rouher, or that of the Mar shalf The divergence of opinion between these shal? The divergence of opinion between these counsellors is but a secondary consideration as far as the nation is concerned; but what is not immaterial is the indecision caused, the oscillation felt in consequence thereof by neighboring States.

terial is the indecision caused, the oscillation feit in consequence thereof by neighboring States. During the last days of the free trade debates another question of equal importance was being discussed at the Senate—that of religion, or rather of the denegation of religion by professors in the higher spheres of public instruction. M. Duruy and the Cardinais were, in unparliamentary words, "having it out." The Minister of Public Instruction has at length, and in this sitting, declared that any tendency towards materialism in the doctrines taught shall be stopped by the proscription of the class, or course, in which such principles shall be advanced.

taught shall be stopped by the proscription of the class, or course, in which such principles shall be advanced.

The result of this is that the doctors think their case very hard and themselves much to be pitied for not being allowed to propagate their disbellef in the immortality of the soul. The Cardinals Donnet and Bonnechose were particularly virulent, especially the latter. Many of M. Duruy's institutions having met with their censure, this was an excellent occasion furnished by M. Duruy's difficulties with the doctors at universities and upper schools to come down on him. Their wholesale anathemas on science were abundant. M. Duruy's avocations as a Christian but liberal thinker, combined with those of a Minister of Public Instruction, make the duties he has to perform of a delicate nature, and up to the present his fate has been to content those whom he has dissatisfied and vice versa. It is likely that, notwithstanding all his efforts to achieve what he considers just and equitable by way of confining the clergy on one hand and stopping atheism on the other, few voices will be raised in his favor beyond his own and the Emperor's, with whom religious toleration is a conviction and a glorious system.

Want of space and abundance of matter will not admit of long comment on the affair of Tunis, which is clearing up satisfactorily to England, France and Italy. It is supposed that the line of conduct adopted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs was not adhered to by the Emperor, and that In consequence of some neglect at the commencement of difficulties M. de Moustier would resign his office to M. Drouyn de Lhuys was only put forward because this recent interview with the Emperor on agricultural topics coincided with the coercive measures advocated with regard to Tunis by M. de Moustier.

Agriculture has lately much occupied the Emperor, and he has consented to close the show at Rouen on the 31st inst. It may not be the place where the head of the State is most liked after the defeat of the member for that loc

mantle.

The maritime exposition at Havre, which opens on the 1st of June, is looked forward to with much satisfaction. It is to be a very vast affair. Prince Napoleon has consented to be named honorary president. The products are not exclusively for the use of the navy. Other branches of industry will also compete, but articles calculated to perpetuate great activity in the docks are the principal features. Thus the building, installation, arming and rigging of ships, fishing tackle and instruments used in fishing, goods imported and exported, maritime chemistry, &c., are so various that the whole Exposition &c., are so various that the whole Exposition is not include less than four groups and twenty

six classes.

At nine o'clock the galleries will be open to the

At nine o'clock the galleries will be open to the public, immediately after the official visit of the notabilities, which will take place as early as eight, The Havrais are not addicted to morning indulgence. At two o'clock the docks will be inaugurated; then the different committees will assemble; speeches, ah, long speeches, will be made—the Havrais are strong on the gift, not of Demosthenes; then symphonies will be piayed, and, as all the arts are to flourish at the same time, a piece of poetry on navigation is to be recited by M. Taillade from the Odeon. May the Havrais sieep well after it all! A cantata is to be sung by one hundred and fifty orpheonists and a subscription banquet to be held at the Paisis de l'Exposition at six o'clock.

Plessure trains will return tickets are already in circulation in our capital, giving right to a twenty-four hours' stay by the mighty ocean and one sea bath therein. How grani is will be to taik of that unique dip to those who have never seen the watery element in a fury! The wavis must be excited or coaxed into a fury for this occasion; but there are other privileges—the pleasure tickets admit of a trip to the office of the property of the coaxed into a fury for this occasion; but there are other privileges—the pleasure tickets admit of a trip to the Exposition, a pan of havre, and all that for seventeen frances. For ten frances more the tourist may eat two dejeurers and two dinners. It may be wise to put the ten rancs down, for Parisian humanity before the greatworks of art, industry, poetry, music and nature vill feel sinking into worse than a fathomiess foot otth.

The Chantilly rases came off last Sunday, with magnificent weather. Suzerain, mounted by Pordham and owned by M. Schickler, gained the Derby, Pietro, mounted by Fratt, had a very fair chance tilt very close to the tomestretch, when Suzerain and Gondolier strained orward. The latter was mounted by Challoner.

A regretable anctragic accident occurred at the

Gondolier strained orward. The latter was mounted by Challoner.

A regrettable and tragic accident occurred at the debut. An Amerian named Uriban, aged thirty-two, imprudently hn across the race course just as the starters rusned on. He was knocked down by Ajax, who cast off his rider meanwhile. The horse flew on without a pekey, and a few hours later the unfortunate Amerian died at the hospital, whither he was conveyed a litter. The papers state that two hundred thoisand francs were found on his person.

person.

The Empress' third Monday reception took place yesterday evening. The Imperial Prince is paying a series of visits to the schools, forts, arsenais and other military establishments.

Two famous waks have appeared; one by M. Arsene Roassage, the "Grande Dame," of which more shall nere besaid, and the other by M. d'Haus sonville, on divore, of which I have also an abstract

TO THE EDITOR P THE HERALD:-Will you kindy allow these few lines, in vindica tion of a charge rought against us in the HERALD of Sunday last? Our aim is to amuse the public by of Sunday last four aim is to amuse the public of a burlesque reresentation of a British court of justice, and no to disgust them with anything outre. The faceb our having been so liberally parronized duringhe last four months by the leading men of this city is quite sunficient to prove this.

J. W. MAXWELL,

President Judge and Jury Club.

THE IAVAL SCHOOL AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE IAVAL SCHOOL AT ANNAPOLIS.

[Fros the Baltimore American.]

The annual xamination at the Navai School at Annapolis waxoncluded on Friday and the report of the Board (Examiners will at once be prepared for submissionto the Department and to Congress. The school wa found in a gratifying state of discipline and pricincy. Many improvements have been made ithin the past year for the health and comfort of the cadets and others are contemplated. The board arunanimous in their commendation of the adminisation of Admiral Porter. The report, among otherhings, will deprecate the action of the President investoring to their positions during the past year seral midshipmen who had been dismissed for isconduct. The board regard this as subversive i discipline to a very injurious degree. The entire scool sailed from Annapolis on Saturday in the ships avannah, Dale and Maccelonian. They go first to 'est Point, where the gradualing class will drill will the endets and then leave the fleet. The vessels ien sail for the Azerca with the school.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Cases in Appeal—Decisions.

Before Judge Nelson.

Yesterday Judge Nelson pronounced the judge of the court in the two following cases:— The Coast Wrecking Company vs. The Steamship Morning Star.—In this case the Morning Star ran aground on Deal Beach shore, N. J., about forty perilous position an application was made to the wrecking company for services and assistance to get her off, which were speedily and effectively performed. In a libel suit brought in the District Court the Judge awarded \$2,500—compensation for those services—and Judge Nelson, on appeal, affirmed that decrees.

Collision Case.

Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, New York and Galway Line.—This case was dismissed in the the defendants were not the owners of the steamship Indian Empire and that the company was not in existence at the time the suit was made. The collision with the brig Ocean Wave, for which the libel had been filed, occurred on the 3d of October, 1888, whereas the company had not been formed until the 8th of that month. The testimony taken to sustain the libel went to prove that the company held themselves out as the owners of a line of steamers, or which the Indian Empire was one, and that they had selves out as the owners of a line of steamers, o which the Indian Empire was one, and that they has their appointed agent in this city. The decree of the court is reversed. The evidence, however, not being plenary proof of the collision, the case shall stam over for further proof, with liberty to amend the leadings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Criminal Calendar—Denial of Motions Quash Indictments. Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. William Asitman and Peter ellance.-In this case the defendants were indicted for carrying on the business of distillers in violation of law. A motion to quash the indictment having been heard, was denied by the court.

The United States ws. Christopher and John Flecks

The United States vs. Christopher and John Flecks and Henry Hildebrand.—In this case the defendants were indicted for using a still for the purpose of making whiskey, in Essex street, in June, 1867, and having been previously tried and acquitted on a similar indictment) a motion for their discharge was heard by Judge Blatchford on the ground that the proposed second trial would be filegal. The motion was overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Decision in a Bottomry Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John Taylor vs. the Bark Kathleen.—In this the libel was filed to recover the amount of a bottomry bond executed at Halifax in June, 1865. The bond provided that the sum spec June, 1885. The bond provided that the sum spec fied, \$3,240, including interest, should be paid within ten days after the safe arrival of the vessel in Ne York. There were several conflicting interests it volved in the suit and the testimony intricate an conflicting. The court went into a minute review the whole case and gave his decision. The libelian is entitled to a decree for the \$2,700 advanced an interest, being in all \$3,240, with further interest thereon at seven per cent from July, 1865, the tim provided in the bottomry bond for the payment of the contract.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Murder on the High Seas. The United States vs. George W. and Ira Staples.— In this case the defendants were the master and first charged of the murder of Thomas Holland, a seam charged of the murder of Thomas Holland, a seaman on board the bark, by alleged gross and inhuman treatment in having set upon him a ferocious dog, by which he was lacerated and from the effects of which, combined with other alleged barbartites, Holland died and was buried at sea, without so much as a wrapper of carvas on the body. The defendants were held to bail in \$10,000, and the case, which stood adjourned, was up yesterday, and there not being any further testimony from that already taken, the witnesses intended to be produced being at sea, the Commissioner dismissed the case and discharged the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. Tobacco Scizing.

made yesterday by Inspector Hess, and turned over to the United States District Attorney:—
At the store of F. A. Danenburg, twelve caddles half pounds navy plug tobacco, 600 pounds of plug tobacco, ten barrels of smoking tobacco. No tax paid and frandulent inspection marks found.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

A Divorce Case. Before Judge Barnard.

E. Gerson vs. Moritz Gerson.-The plaintiff nes her husband for divorce a vinculo n nii, alleging acts of adultery committed by him ment. The defendant denies each and every act so charged in the complaint, and by way of counter charge asserts that his wife is by way of counter charge asserts that his wife is the delinquent in the offence charged against him-self. A motion was here made on the part of the plaintiff for alimony, her counsel alleging in affida-vits that the defendant was a man of large means and carrying on a lucrative business. The defend-ant, on the other hand, asserts that he possesses no property. After hearing these conflicting statements the court directed a referee to take proof of all the facts as to the pecuniary responsibility of the defend-ant and to report with the testimony taken to the court. Edwin James and P. C. Talman for plaintiff, E. ondheim for defendant.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Appeal Case from the Surrogate. Sefore Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Cardozo

Mary Joyce, Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. Benjamin Joyce et al., Defendants and Respondents.—Plain tiff appealed from a decree of the Surrogate of this Joyce et al., Defendants and Respondents.—Plaintiff appealed from a decree of the Surrogate of this
county, made September 11, 1867, refusing to
admit to probate a paper propounded as the last
will of Jonathan S. Joyce, the husband of the appellant, and dated February 12, 1855. By this
will the testator gave all his property to his wife
and appointed her executrix. The will was contested on probate on the ground that it had been revoked by a subsequent will made in 1863. The defendants did not produce this last alleged will, but
claimed that it had been destroyed, and brought as a
witness on this sublect a young woman—Charlotte
Vandervoort—who for some time occupied an equivocal position in the household of the testator. Mr.
Tracy, by whom the will was stated to have been
drawn, testified that he drew a will in 1863, but the
execution was not established, nor could he give the
contents of it. Miss Vandervoort lestified that the
testator, a few years before his death, handed her a
paper and called it his will, saying, "There, you can
see, Lottle, what I have done." He then directed
her to read it carefully and afterwards destroy it,
which she did by burning it three days afterwards.
During the interval she had read it over three times,
and recollected that it said, "I bequeath to
Charlotte A. Vandervoort all my real estate,
personal property and effects," but no further, and that it then went on to state that he
divided the property between his wife and witness,
and at the death of testator's wife her share was to
revert to Miss Vandervoort. Witness did not know
at the time that a revocation clause was necessary to revers to axis vandervoort. Witness did not know at the time that a revocation clause was necessary to revoke a former will.

The court after argument reversed the order of the surrogate, directing the framing of issues for trial before a jury on the question whether the last named will was made and executed in due form of law and whether such will contained a clause of revocation.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART L Suit Against Adams Express Company-ver

diet for Pinintis. Before Judge Ingalis. Gerkin vs. Dinsmore, President, &c .- In this ac ion, breught by plaintiff to recover the value of noney lost from a value while in charge, for transportation, of the Adams Express Company, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the full amo

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM

Decisions.

Judge Garvin rendered judgment in the following

Smoett et at. vs. Gilbert .- Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Barnaby vs. The Sheriff, dc.—Motion granted.

Grmsby vs. Lespenasse.—Motion granted and

Grinsoy es. Lespenasse.—Motion granted.
Lloyd es. Schierft.—Motion granted.
Church es. Squier.—Motion granted and proceedings neantine stayed.
Folsom vs. Draylon.—Proceedings dismissed and

racated.

Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.,—Motion granted.

The Memphis Bank vs. John S. Smith, impleaded.—Motion granted and commission issued.

Before Recorder Hackett, CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER PALSE PRE-

The whole of yesterday was occupied in se np the testimony in the case of Edmund Franke, indicted for obtaining goods by faise pretences. At four o'clock, after a brief and impartial charge by the Recorder, the jury retired to deliberate upon the case. As there was no prospect of their agreeing two hours afterwards the Recorder said be could be sent for when they had agreed upon a verdict. Robert Smith, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

the third degree, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Driscoll, who was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Wm. Meyer, 411 Madison street, on the 17th of Pebruary, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. He was sentenced to the Pennientiary for two years.

Dewitt Clinton pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, he having been indicted for uttering a check upon the East River Bank for \$60, purporting to have been drawn by J. R. Laurent. He was remanded for sentence.

to have been drawn by J. R. Laurent. He was remanded for sentence.

THE CASE OF LOTTA CRASTREE.

Among the indictments brought in by the Grand Jury yesterday was one charging John A. Crabtree with larceny. The compraint was made by Lotta Crabtree, known to the theatrical public as a successful personator of youthful parts. She charges that on the 28th of May, while in a hotel at St. Louis, she had \$21,000 in United States bonds in a satchel lying upon a sofa, at which time the accused selzed her by the throat and seized her satchel and fied with it to New York. She states that the accused is her father, and claims that she has been the main support of the other members of the family for the last few years. The case is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1794, 1042, 1007, 1165, 944, 762, 40, 48, 300, 666, 684½, 775, 1106, 1222, 328, 360½, 738, 1005, 1500, 1512½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 50, 57, 130, 131, 50, 140, 160, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 161, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 16, 17, 18, 435, 20, 42, 43,

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 3803 927, 3943, 3875, 3985, 3989, 3883, 3997, 4001, 3781, 3939 COURT OF COMMON PI.EAS—TRIAL TRRM.—Part 1— Ngs. 595, 1040, 1789, 1232, 1132, 1271, 1154, 909, 830 1124, 1104, 150, 1148, 935, 1267. Part 2—Nos. 888, 1262 1267, 1268, 431, 32, 1101, 323, 557, 966, 998, 894, 483

1304, 87.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TREM.—Nos. 1579, 1580, 1400, 1401, 1391, 1429, 1530, 1542, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1590, 1594, 1595.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following is record of the thermometrical changes for the pas twenty-four hours, as shown by the thermometer a Hudnut's drug store, HERALD Building:-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- During the heavy rain storm which prevailed yesterday afternoon a hous

in avenue A, near 116th street, was struck by light ming. No person was injured. ning. No person was injured.

Personal.—The steamer Henry Chauncey sailed resterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with the California, South American and China mails. Hon. J. RossBrowne, United States Minister to Pekin, is on

ILLICIT TOBACCO FACTORY .- Yesterday morning tobacco inspector Harvey, of the Thirty-second district, seized a small tobacco factory at No. 220 Pearl street, which was illicitly manufacturing to-bacco. All the stock and machinery was placed under seizure, but the owners of the place escaped. DIED IN A RAILROAD CAR .- An old German, whose

of the Hudson River Railroad and about to start for Milwaukee on last Monday night, died suddenly. His family were by him at the time. The body was taken to the Morgue. FELL FROM A FIRE ESCAPE.-James Makoffe, a child of five years of age, yesterday afternoon fell

from a fire escape at the fourth story of No. 130 Seventh avenue. When he was lifted from the ground it was discovered that one of his legs, one arm and his nose were broken. He was taken to Mount Sinal hospital. PARMERS' CLUB,-The regular weekly meeting of this club was held yesterday afternoon. The subjects

discussed were Southern emigration, the age of horses, "black knot" in trees, and the merits of the Manual Labor University of Tennessee. The meeting was not very spirited, and the proceedings were con-sequently uninteresting. PARADE OF BATTERY A. FIRST REGIMENT ARTIL

LERY .- Battery A. First Regiment Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Captain James Ennis, will, in compliance with Brigade General Orders, No. 2, parade in full uniform in Tompkins square, on Thursday next (to-morrow), at 12 o'clock noon. All members absent will be liable to a fine. POSTPONEMENT OF THE THIRD BRIGADE DRILL. The drill of the Third brigade, First Division, Na-

tional Guard, announced to take place at three

P. M. yesterday at Tompkins square, was postponed till the 22d inst., on account of the weather. A large crowd convened, in anticipation of seeing the dril, and was greatly disappointed on account of the post-BAR ROOM FIGHT.-Yesterday afternoon an alter cation between two men took place in the bar room of John Clarke, corner of Jackson and Water streets

The disputants' names were John Waliace and John McClusky. During the progress of the fight, it' is said, Waliace snatched a glass from the counter and hit McClusky on the head with it. The former then made his escape. treasure in a vacant lot:-"Officer Stewart brought to this statian on Silver Shugar pot one Mustard

ditto one Cup ditto & Silver span & fork found in a vacant lot 23d st bet 7 & 8th Av the same having been buried thare by three boys who ware sein by Mary A Winnard 241 W. 22d st who gave them to the officer." FIRE IN RIVINGTON STREET.-Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire occurred on the roof of No. 228 Rivington street. The top

on the roof of No. 228 Rivington street. The top floor was occupied by Jacob Freeman and family and Emil Goldman. Mr. Freeman's loss on furniture and wearing apparel amounts to about \$1,200, upon which he had no insurance. Mr. Goldman's loss is estimated at about \$1,000, and is insured for \$2,000 in the Baitic and Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Companies. The fire spread into the adjoining dwelling, No. 230, occupied by Julius Story and Frank McLaughlin. Their household effects were damaged about \$2,000, and are insured.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board met for the transaction of its business yesterday. Judge Bosworth occupied the chair. Mr. Acton reported favorably on a number of applicants for license in this city, on a number of applicants for license in this city Brooklyn and Staten Island. There were were 337 in New York, 125 in Brooklyn and 25 in States in New York, 125 in Brooklyn and 25 in Staten Island. The calendar contained the names of sixteen persons charged with violating the Excise law. Of these five were adjourned over for trial next week, six had their licenses revoked, and complaints against five were dismissed on investigation. The committee to whom was referred the application for license of Mr. Theodore Alien brought in a report, and on a vote being taken as to the granting of the application it was decided by a majority of one to let that gentleman have the necessary document legalizing the sale of liquors.

Sugme of A Stranger by Shooting.—On the

SUICIDE OF A STRANGER BY SHOOTING .- On the oth ult, a stranger, about thirty-two years of age, and apparently a German, appeared at Love-joy's Hotel, Park row, and registered his name as "W. Pommer, Baltimore." He was assigned to room No. 41, which he continued to occupy till seven o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Huggins, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, heard the report of a pistol in room 41, and immediately reported the fact to Mr. Abbott, one of the hotel cierks. He hastened to Pommer's room, but finding the door locked crawled in through a window, when the occupant was discovered lying at full length on the floor at the foot of the bed, there being a pool of blood under and around his head and a Coit's revolver lying at his feet. Fommer was then breathing, but death ensued in an hour. Subsequently medical aid was summoned, which was of no avail. On examining the body a pistol shot wound was discovered near the right temple, the builet having penetrated the brain. No money or other valuables except a silver watch was found in his possession, and it is supposed poverty and extreme want prompted deceased to take his own life. Coroner Flynn held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing facts. o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Huggins, wife

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

HONORABLY DISCHARGED,-James Ryan, arrested on charge of burglary, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, was, after an examination yesterday by Judge Shandley, honorably discharged. THE ALLEGED "LOTTA" ROBBERY.—Yesterday

afternoon Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, by virtue of a search warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions, proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel and arrested Mr. John A. Crabtree, father of the young actress, "Lotta," he having been indicted for grand larceny in stealing \$21,000 belonging to his daughter. Mr. Crabtree was taken before the District Attorney and committed to the Tombs for trial, without ball.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.-On Sunday night the liquor store of Mr. John Barrie, located in the basement of premises 618 Broadway, was entered of Catawba wine and a quantity of fractional curinting in all to \$75. Subsequently officer rency amounting in all to \$75. Suosequently officer Mulligan, of the Pourteenth precinct, arrested Edward Carey, a youth of seventeen years, in the act of offering a portion of the stolen goods for sale at the junk shop \$2 Spring street. Not being able to salisfactorily account for his possession of the stolen goods, Justice Dowling committed Carey to the Tombs for trial in default of \$1,000 bail. Edward lives corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets, and is a plumber by occumation.

REFUSED TO SWEAR .- Messrs. Samuel P. Barker and William P. Brandon, diamond brokers, at 702 Broadway, were arrested yesterday by omcer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth ward, on a charge of being concerned in the burgiary committed on the 30th ult. in the premises of Chester M. Foster, of 205 Canal street, when eight pieces of reps, valued at \$1,000, were stolen. When brought before Justice Dowling the complainant declined to sign or swear to the amdavit accusing the parties of burgiary, as he did not believe that they stole the goods. He was willing to swear that the four pieces found in their possession were his property, and no more. The magistrate discharged the accused and remanded the property to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Question as to the Proper Custodians of the Board of Excise Moneys—Decreuse of the Mortality Tables—Increase of Drowning Casualties—Methods of Resuscitating the Drowned Suggested-The Sanitary Superin-

This Board held its usual weekly meeting vester lay. Aligmembers of the Board were present. The sident, Mr. George B. Lincoln, occupied the chair. A communication was read from D. B. Eaton, the legal advisor of the Board, in reference to the comnunications received at the last meeting, from the Comptroller of the city and the Counsel to the Corporition, with regard to the disposition of the money collected by the Board of Excise. The Corporation Counsel claims that the moneys collected by that Board should be given to the Sinking Fund Board should be given to the Sinking Fund and not to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mr. Eaton gave it as his opinion that it is not the duty of the Board or its officers to decide on the matter. It is safe, however, to hold the moneys thus collected until the question is raised and decided by the courts. It is presumed that in any application made to the court by either of the same claimants notice will be given to the other, so that the question may be conclusively determined in a single proceeding. The communication was received and copies were ordered to be forwarded to the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The weekly communication from the Registrar of Vital Statistics was also received and ordered on file. It is as follows:—

It is as follows:—

BURFAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, June 9, 1868.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 6th of June, the were 386 deaths in New York and 961 in Brooklyn. It was week the most distinguished of any since the third one June a year ago for the chances of life in both cities. It several years since so few persons have been sent to the graves from New York the first week of June. As regar the period of least pressure of the Great Reaper's work, when life enjoys its best chances in this city, there seen every year to be a kind of Passover week, which occurs son time in June. In this benignant but very brief period of ear summer human life enjoys a degree of security that is worth alike of thankfulness and practical inquiry for the cause Some of these causes are too important to be forgotten the sanitary officers.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ENTRY OF THE RELIGIOUS AND THE ALTER SIE.—I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the cities of New York and Brook lyn have inspected the following premises:—409 tenemen house, 84 private dwellings, five manufactories, eleven work slope, seven slaughter houses, twenty-seven cellars and depots, twelve horse stables, twenty-seven cellars and pots, twelve horse stables, twenty-seven cellars and case ments, ninety-four waste pipes and drains, fifteen cistern and cesspools, 158 privies and water closets, fourteen street

and cesspoots, toe privite and avenue.

In the course of their inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz:—210 tenement houses, 31 private dwellings, 2 manufactories, 12 workshops, 17 ferries and depots, 8 borse stables, 1 cow stable, 3 manure heaps, 8 sunken and vacant lofs, 16 yards, 18 parts, 18 ble, 3 manure beaps, 8 sunken and vacant lofs, 16 yards courts and areas, 27 cellars and basements, 39 waste piper and drains, 70 privies and water closetts, 18 streets and are nues and 142 violations of the code. Whole number report received 685. Positive 615; negative 45. General reportsgift.

Captain Lord, commanding the sanitary company of the police, returns 345 orders for the abatement of nuisance served since last report. His returns also show 267 order previously served as complied with, and 45 orders not complied with. The execution of the latter had been directed by the Sanitary Superintendent. iled with. The execution of the latter had been differed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

During the past week 75 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to medical inspectors for investi

ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent. CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Murder Trials in Worcester.

The telegraph has announced the trial of shep-ard at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his to which he pleaded guilty, and his sentence to the State Prison for life. The following is a portion of

to which he pleaded guilty, and his sentence to the State Prison for life. The following is a portion of the testimony, furnished by a correspondent of the Boston Herald:—

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Greenwood, the mother of Mrs. Marcus Curtis, was at her daughter's house at the time of the shooting in question. She testified substantially as follows:—I am the mother of Mrs. Curtis, and was at her house on the 14th and 15th of last November; my daughter was confined with child, and Lanra A. Shepard was there doing housework; I was at the house all of the 15th, and on that morning saw the prisener for the first time; he came into the kitchen about seven o'clock in the morning; Laura and I were in the pantry; Shepard said he wanted to see her, and she went out into the kitchen; he said "Good merning," but Laura did not answer, when Shepard said, "D—n you, you needn't speak."

The prisoner here interrupted the witness and requested her to repeat, which she did, when Shepard augrily exclaimed, "It's a lie it's a lie!"

Chief Justice Chapman informed the prisoner that he would have the privilege to say all he desired at the proper lime, to which Shepard responded, quite hercely, "Well, I want the truth 'truth' I truth!"

After this interruption the witness continued:—The next I heard was the report of a pistol: I was then in the sitting room where my sister was sick abed; when the first shot was fired Laura had just passed through the door; she ran to the bed and hid behind it, dropping upon the floor; Shepard followed her and went to the head of the bed; my sister cried out, "Oh, don't shoot me," to which he said, "D—n you," and discharged the pistol, but I did not see where the ball struck; they went into the entry and I ran out for help; when I came back I saw Shepard at the door taking with Mr. Edwin Curtis, the old genileman, and heard him say something about "that gir!" Shepard was the rough with both hands in his pockets, and soon started on the run; when I returned to the house I found Laura lying dead upon the floor

turned to the house I found Laura lying dead upon the floor. Prior to the adjournment of the court for the day a motion was made by the counsel in behalf of Silas James that he might be tried separately from Charles T. James, based principally upon certain evidences which the government will use in relation to Charles, contained in a confession made by him while confined. The counsel consider that the confession, should the two Jameses be tried together, will prejudice the rights of Silas. The court, after hearing both sides of the question, took the matter under advisement, reserving their decision.

The Case of Deacon Andrews

The Case of Deacon Andrews.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesteriay.]

Boston, June B. 1868.

The murderer of old Cornelius Holmes, in Kingston is now pretty generally believed to be Deacon Andrews, who was arrested for the crime a week or two since. The chain of evidence accumulating against him is daily becoming more strong and tangible, and his fellow citizens, who believed him innocent on account of his previous social and religious standing, are gradually having that impression superseded by a belief that he is positively guilty. The dam into which he was seen to throw a bundle after the murder has been drained and articles of his ciothing found in the bottom and entangied upon stumps and bushes. The confidence which the prisoner manifested of his acquittal has disappeared during the bast day or two,

and he begins to feel that the circumstantial evidence against him will be at least sufficient to warrant a trial. His wife is lying in a critical condition of account of the shock occasioned by her husband's arrest, and yesterday she sent him word to the jail that if he was guilty for God's sake and hers to make a full and truthful confession. He was greatly overcome by her message, and in reply said that he wished to consult with his counsel before making any statement in answer which leads to the making any statement in answer, which leads to the impression that he will before long acknowledge the crime with which he is charged. The interest here abouts in the murder is equal to that manifested in the Webster-Parkman tragedy years ago.

CONSISTENCY IN JOURNALISM.

iFrom the Round Table, June 6.]
The NEW YORK HERALD printed the other day an unusually thoughtful and well expressed article on newspaper consistency, some of the points of which, if not especially original, are worth more attention than the article of the points of which, if not especially original, are worth more attention than the second se newspaper consistency, some of the points of which, if not especially original, are worth more attention than they appear commonly to receive. It is palpably true, if not generally acknowledged, that many "party editors mean by consistency a persistence in one course, whether right or wrong, and adhering to certain political dogmas, whether applicable or not to the circumstances of the times." The usefulness of political writers, considered as public instructors, is undoubtedly much diminished by that incapacity for judicial speculation which is so apt to attend and to grow upon the piedged adherents of a particular party. Very seldom indeed does it happen that all the measures of one party are the best and all those of another the worst possible for the public good. Yet such is the usual external pressure that writers who are avowed advocates of either party are constrained to insist on no less, so that the public know beforehand that any proposal whatever, let its intrinsic merits be what they may, if brought forward by one party will be sweepingly and unhesitatingly condemned by the organs of the other. The public is thus accustomed to regard such a system as a matter of course, and its morality passes unquestioned, for the most part, by universal consent. It follows, then, when a publicist happens to possess the courage or the patriotism to defend or adopt a measure repugnant to his party he is sure to be denounced as a renegate or trimmer, and his "inconsistency" is taken for granted without the least examination into the moral or intellectual merits of the charge. The HERALD, in the article we have mentioned, proceeds to vindicate its position as follows:—

If we asw a party pursuing a course calculated to involve the country in civil war we should oppose it with all our

position as follows:—

If we saw a party pursuing a course calculated to involve the country in civil war we should oppose it with all our might; but if war should come in spite of our efforts and the integrity of the country were threatened we should go with the very party we had opposed to save the life of the nation. And this, in fact, as is well known, has been our course. The radical press was consistent in Torcing civil war and then carrying it out, and the copperhead press was consistent in opposing the interests of the republic after war commenced. Which was myst consistent as regards the welfare of the country, they or we, under the circumstances? Every with thinking berson will say the IREALD was consistent in

opposing the interests of the republic after war commenced. Which was not consistent as regards the welfare of the country, they or we, under the circumstances? Every right thinking person will say the HERALD was consistent in the proper sense of the word and the party press inconsistent. There is a logical force in this which people who do not like the HERALD will be reluctant to acknowledge, but which those who can see any propriety in striving to be fair minded men as well as consistent politicians will scarcely deny. There were thousands of Northerners who, at the outbreak of the war, were uterly opposed to the politicial attitude of their government, but who yet strained every nerve in the field and elsewhere to prevent that government's destruction. There are thousands who heartily advocated universal emancipation, but who now are so inconsistent as to disbelieve in the policy of universal negro suffrage. Such persons, whether they speak in private or through the press, are either taunted as backsilders, renerades and apostates to frection or are more gend treated as being "inconsistent." Society encourages this species of maiversation for reasons which are very easy to understand. Folitical power is enjoyed in this country by a great many uneducated or partly educated people, who are readily impressed and persuaded—as such people always have been from time immemorial—by plausible crites of a leveling, subversive or revolutionary character. The rights of man, universal brotherhood, the overturow of tyranny are specious catchwords, which often utterly unmeaning or totally inapplicable as regards the present business in hand, are always safely depended upon by those who make a profit out of popular ignorance. The multitude, in obedience to laws as old as the hills and seas, with always, up to the turning point of relief from anarchy through accepted despotism, prefer a bad government, me which all have a share, is the ideal of the masses who habitually, incorrigably, and inevitably confuse means and ends. T extreme opinions, is suicidal if not disingennous; for if the standards of education and intelligence were really advanced among us the whole trade and raison d'etre of such journais would be done away with; not because their work as popular educators would have been accomplished, but because their inducace and strength positively depends upon the prevalence of that ignorance which they affect to deprecate. To understand this we have only to ask ourselves, as illustrations, how long a paper like the Church Union would live in our own Camerage, or how long a paper like the Tribune would live in the English Oxford. Only by becoming really "inconsistent" would these sheets be able to retain their vitality; they certainly could not continue to exist by continuing to be what they are, for they live by the weakness that is without rather than by the strength that is within, and would perish if life depended upon the secretion of individuality, heroism and independence of thought, without exterior aid or countenance. Journalists, on the other hand, of a different type—men of catholic spirit and eclectic liberality, men who have too much self-respect to depend for their status upon the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, will frequently dare, like Wellington or Peel or Disrael, or these same seven senators, to think and act for themselves in directions traversing or directly opposite to their former paths, thus risking the represent of inconsistency, or even the importation of dishonesty, for the sake of a well established internal conviction—a conviction that is not established by arguments drawn moral nature. On the whole it is perhaps true that what is commonly termed consistency is generally overrated, and this especially by the ignorant. Obstinacy and party zeal get credit often for virtues when they better deserve to be stigmatized as vices. The truly progressive soul is inconsistent always in the sense of knowing more, and so being wiser to-day than yesterday. It would be well for us all if such souls were

NEW JERSEY.

ARREST OF A STATE PRISON FUGITIVE .- Francis McCaffrey, who escaped from the State Prison some time ago, was caught in New York yesterday. De-tective McWilliams conveyed him to Trenton to serve out his time. ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The Buffalo and New

York evening express train ran off the track near the treacherous Carr's Rock on Monday evening, caused by a broken rail. Two passengers were injured but not fatally. The train did not arrive till ten o'clock yesterday forenoon.

STABBING AFFRAY. - Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning a man named J. J. Hines, residing on the corner of Newark and Warren streets, was seriously stabbed in the course of a drunken row in the barroom of a place known as the Newark Hotel, near the Market street depot, as alleged, by a notorious character named Frank McCormick. It appears the two had spent the night in a "ballroom," and at break of day, with others of the party, proceeded to the place named, when some trivial dispute arose which finally so enraged McCormick that, springing at lines, he first knocked him down and then plunged a knife into his neck and the back part of his head. He was in the act of making a second onslaught when an odicer, named E. L. Smith, rushed in and arrested him. According to the police statements this same fellow has been twice arrested on no less a charge than murder, besides numerous times for lesser offences. He has become so great a terror in that section of town where he lives that no one is bold enough to make a charge against him. Even the victim in the present case is afraid to do so. From all accounts this is an instance where "Jersey instice" has not been properly meted out to an offender. The injured man was removed in a carriage to the station house, and a surgeon called in. It is thought he may recover. on the corner of Newark and Warren streets, was

THE HARNESS MAKERS' STRIKE .- CONTRACT to expectation, the strike of the harness makers of this city is not yet ended. Several of the bosses still hold out, and yesterday the hands of Jacobusky & Co. turned out a second time, because there was one non-union man employed in the shop who was satisfied with the old rate of wages, and would not join the "Union."